A

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Affairs of FRANCE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuelday, August 28. 1705.

Promised in one of these Papers, to Examine farther the Reasons why Feace and Union is more particularly Useful at this time; and why the Queen was so much in the right, when Her Majesty Chose Moderation as the only Security both to Church and State.

It has been often Enquir'd, What is Moderation? and Innumerable Answers have been given to the Question, according to the Respective Genius of the Persons answering: Her Majesty has not only in Her frequent Exhortations to Peace, told us the Meaning of it, but in Her Royal Example, has Taught Moderation to all Her People; and I desire to Expatiate a little upon the Subject.

It was Exceeding Moderation in Her Majetty, that she did not Treat that Party of Men as they Deserv'd; who in their Exceeding Respect for her Person, would have made her Queen, by Right of Inheritance; at the same time Acknowledging the Prince

of Wales, as they call'd him, to be Her Majefty's Lawful Brother: Such Gentlemen, we thank them in Her Majefty's Behalf, had provided a New Sham Title by Concession; and the Queen having borrow'd the Crown of her Brother for her Life, had nothing to do but to Capitulate with them, how long a Lease of her Life they would please to Grant Her Majefty, and what Security they would give, that, Unmolested by them, she should Enjoy it for the Term.

This was the most Preposterous Piece of Insolence that ever was offer'd to a Nation; and one would wonder how they could Expect the Ministry at that time, however willing to have it so, could have the Face to propose it to the Queen; by which, they must first Acknowledge Her Majesty an Usurper; and then to justifie her Possession, obtain a Writ of Condescention to Entitle her to the Crown for Life.

And what shall we say to this Wilderness of Politicks! Worderful are all the Works

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of Invisible Providence! And our Business is to draw suitable Inferences for our own Instruction, and the Nation's Caution.

I crave leave therefore to Observe here, 1. That this Insuperable Difficulty has blown up all the hopeful Project of Deseating the Settlement, and Establishing the Prose-

Stant Succession

2. To this Embarassiment of Councils, we owe the Continuation of the Breach between the High-Church Jurant, and Non-Jurant Clergy of the Church of England, to the saying the Church of England from a new Subjection to Popish Governors.

3. To this we owe the Opening Her Majefty's Eyes, to fee fome Enemies even among those that had firong Obligations upon them, to have more regard to her Interest and

Safety,

4. To this we owe the Downfall of the High Church Party; who having appear'd in so scandalous a Proposal to their Sovereign, had not Modesty enough to acknowledge the Mistake, but run into a second Error to conceal the first, and push'd on the Ruine of the Disserters, and of the Low-Church, the better to bring the Queen to a Necessity of Complying with them on Terms of her own Destruction.

From hence the Nation may learn to mark the Men, and Enquire, why all those People who were for having the Line of King James be next Oars, as they call it, were also for the Occasional Bill; the Tack, and all the hot Measures, of which the Nation has had so much reason to Complain, and at which they have been so justly Alarm'd——The Reasons why these Gentlemen are for the Occasional Bill, are without Question, very good; but that we should not see them and their Reasons in that Bill, is a Mystery past finding out.

Methinks also, I need say no more to the Abundant Reputation which that Bill and Party both Acquire, from having all those Gentlemen to be Advocates for them, who on all Occasions have shown themselves willing to run us upon the Dangerous Rocks of Popish Settlements and Successions.

And now I appeal to all Men, if the Queen has not shown us what Moderation means; while Her Majesty sees, and laughs to Scorn, the yain Attempts of this Party; leaves em

to go on and take their own Ways Linpu; nish'd; shows no Resentment at their Memorials, and Innumerable Lampoons; Drops them Basily, lets them Sink by their own Weight, and Despising their Weakness, Madness, and Resentment, shows them that the Government is above the Concern at their Folly, and rather pities than sears them.

Tris Moderation in the Queen, still to continue a time of Probation to all those, who tho' frequently slying in the Face of their Sovereign, yet Eat her Bread, and are not yet Dismis'd from Employments of Trust and Honour, under that Government they so ill serve, but have leisure given them to

think and look back.

Moderation prevails in Her Majefty's Bearing to be Charg'd with pulling Down that Church which it is her Principle, as well as Place to Defend; and that Moderation is doubly Encreas'd in that it is a Charge fo very contrary to Her Majefty's Disposition, profes'd Design, and the plain signification of all the Measures of her Reign, and confequently is the more moving.

To be highly provok'd to have it fully in our Power to Punish, to be Insulted, because we do not Exert that Power, are some of the

highest Instances of Moderation.

I would be glad our High Churchmen could show some Instances of their Moderation upon this Foot, that while they Query about Moderation, they night Define it themselves, and let us see the time when

they practis'd it.

To say they are for Moderation, while they russe the Government; while they Threaten the Ministers of State, and run with all forts of Violence upon their Neighbours the Disserting; to tell us they practise Moderation in Occasional Bills, Tacking. Projects, Dangerous Experiments, Memorials, and the like, this is such a Mountebank Moderation, that any one may pretend to it; fe-s might say, Hanging 262 Men in the West, was Moderation; D'Alva in Flanders, or Cortez in Mexico, Michael Basilowits in Muscovy, or Charles IX. at the Massacre at Para, were then all Men of Moderation.

Bleffed Image of Heaven, what Counterfeits and Shams are put upon the World in thy Heavenly Name! Shall any Man Read our Memorials, Rehearfals, and High-Church Sermons, and call the Fury of these Men Moderation? Moderate Mr. L—19, in his late Advertisements abounding in Good Manners, calling Truths too Evident to need farther Debate, Villainous Lyes, that he himself, like the Oxford Weather-cock, may be Semper Badem, Rayes for the Church, in the Name of Moderation.

That Worthy Patriot that has lifted himfelf in the Service of the Church, and yet at the same time Duclares her Schismatical, by refuting to Conform to her Settlement, would do well to tell the World the Confetency of his pretending first to Vindicate the Church, and then to Disown her; first Enter the Lists in Desence of the Church, and then Enter the Lists with the Church had then Enter the Lists with the Church and Perjury, a Schism, a Rebellion, and Usurpation—Eternal Hypocrite, that Blasphemes Moderation in the Name of the Church, and then Damns that very Church

you pretend to uphold. Bold Usurper, let the World see thy Commission to detend the Church of England, and tell us then what is the Church of England, thou meanest to defend: Can it be possible that the Church of England should commission him to plead for her, that in his Regale and Pontificate, Declares her fit to be reconciled to the Gallican Papist? Can the Church of England depute thee to defend her Charafter, that renounces her Practice? Can the do any thing so absurd, to nominate thee to be her Defender, that art profess'd her Despiler? Can the Devil then cloath himself as an Angel of Light, and counterfeit the Divine Commission? There must be something more in this Apparition than we can vet understand; Latet Anguis in berba, this must be a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing; his Cassandrian Reconciliation must have a Mine in it that is not yet discovered.

Since then it cannot be rational, that the Church of England should entertain this Engine of Immoderate Councils as an Advocate for her, he at the same time being no Member of that Church he would be advocate for, it remains a just Consequence;

Either shat his Business is purely officious, and extraordinary; and that he has no such thing as a Commission, or Deputation from the Church of England; or,

That the Church of England he talks of, is not the same Church of England we mean, not the same Church of England next to that of the Apostles, and Prophets; Built on the Foundation of the Laws and Constitutions of England; Not that which we call the Church of England.

And here must lie the Deceptio Visus of all this Matter-When this Author talks of a Reconciliation between the Gallican Church and the Church of England, he must mean that Church of England, that espouses the Cause and Title of an abdicated Populh Race, and would be content to see a Popish Prince be Defender of the Protestant Faith; this Church of England may indeed reconcile it self to the French Church, and an Identity of Practice might foon reduce them to an Identity of Principle, and thus the Riddle is expounded. If this be the Church Mr. Reherfal professes to defend, all is over, and we are all fatisfyed, that the thing corresponds well enough with it self: Mr. L--- ly. and his Church of England are all of a Piece. and Nature has referv'd things to run in their proper Channel, there is like to like, fuch a Mother, such a Son; such a Cause, such a Captain; go on and prosper, no Man will grudge the Party such a Champion, or deny

the Champion such a Cause.

But to say Mr. L—ly means the Church of England, as Establish'd by Law, Queen Ann's Church of England; the Church of England as settled upon Revolution Principles, would be to bussen the Church, abuse Mr. L—ly himself, and affront the Government; he is a Man of too much Sence, to desire to be thus taken; his whole Strain of Action looks another way; he takes pains to open all our Eyes, to the Contrary, and he must be doubly-blind, that will construe a Man at his own way, whether the Man will or no, and pretend his meaning to be directly opposite to what he himself Designs he should suppose.

What are all Mr. L—— y's Learned Discourses, from the aoth Chapter of Genesis, and the Traversing the History of Nations, to prove the Divine Original and Disposition of Monarchy, but to prove that the Right of K. James 1k to the Crown of England, being Inherent, and of Sacred Original, his People had no Right, to Opposes

his Absolute Will, or to question the Au-

chority of all his Commands.

The short Consequence of which, is by the General Allowance of all his Party, that the Revolution was a Trayterous Phanatick Plot, King William an Invader of another Man's Right, and the Queen by Consequence an Ujurpress; that the Original and Supream Right, by Indefeanble Title remains in King James and his Heirs, and the People had no Title to the Liberties they retrieved; that the Claim of Right was a meer Insulting their King, and the Revolution, a horrid Imposition and Eucroachment upon the Undoubted Title of their Sovereign.

These are the profes'd Brinciples of that Party, of which Mr. L-ly is known to profess himself a Defender; their Notions of Government, let shem be True or Falle, have this Natural Confequence, that the present Effablishment both of Church and State, is Antimonarchical, and Antichristian, that the present Establish'd Church of England, is an Apostate from the real, and the present Queen an invader of the Man whose Right it is; that the Clergy of the Church of England, are Traytors to the Principles they profes'd, have Schilinatically Divided from the Ancient, Ligal, and only True Prote-flant Church of England; that they have degenerated from the True Principle of Loyalty and Obedience, as always profes'd and practis'd by the Church of England; and that a True Church of England Man can by no Means joyn with them; that the Church of England, as Truly and Lawfully Diffinguish'd, is under a Cloud of Oppression and Persecution, suffers Martyrdom for her Loyalty, and for the Purity of her Practice, and that the Oppressions of the present Reign, are to be Pray'd against, Written against, and Fought against upon all Occasions what-

That the Queen has no Right to the Crown; but being in Possession, and because they could not help; they were willing she should Enjoy it as a Loan, or a Tenant for Life, on Condition a ter her Death, which skey were to take care should not be too remote, it might Revert to its Right Owner, that the

Usurpation of the late Reign, and the Defection of the Nation from the True and Lawful Government, was a second Rebellion, a true Forty One Principle, and all the Structure of the Government Erected upon the Revolution, is an aggravated Usurpation, equal to that of Massinello of Naples, or Oliver Cromwell.

These are the Principles of these Gentlemen that pretend to Espouse the Quarrel of the Church of England, and that cry out against the Queen, the Low Churchmen, and the Disseners; that rail at Moderation, a.d cry out of the Danger of the Church.

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